

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA**

BRENDA MOORE,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	Case No. 13-CV-614-FHM
)	
CAROLYN COLVIN, Acting)	
Commissioner of the Social)	
Security Administration,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

OPINION AND ORDER

Plaintiff's Counsel's Motion for Attorney Fees under 42 U.S.C. 406(b), [Dkt. 33], is before the court. The Commissioner does not assert a position about the reasonableness of fees. [Dkt. 35].

On January 6, 2016, the court entered an order permitting counsel to file a motion for fees under §406(b)(1) within 60 days after the Notice of Award containing the amount of past due benefits was issued. [Dkt. 32]. The Commissioner issued a Notice of Award on January 19, 2016, and Counsel filed the instant motion on March 25, 2016 which is sixty-six days after the Notice of Award.¹

On November 5, 2014, the court remanded this case to the Commissioner for further administrative action. [Dkt. 26]. On November 23, 2015, the Commissioner issued a fully favorable decision awarding benefits to Plaintiff. By letter dated January 19, 2016, a Notice of Award was provided which explained that 25% of past-due benefits, an amount of \$7,785.00, was being withheld for payment of attorney fees. [Dkt. 33-1].

¹ The court expects counsel to file her motion for § 406(b) fees within the time provided by order, which is "within 60 days of the Notice of Award." [Dkt. 32].

Counsel seeks approval of an attorney fee award of \$7,785.00 pursuant to the terms of 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) and the contingency fee contract between Plaintiff and counsel. Counsel has certified that Plaintiff has been advised of the fee request, and Plaintiff has expressed she does not object to the requested fee award. [Dkt. 34].

Section 406(b)(1) allows an award of attorney fees, payable from the past due benefits withheld by the Social Security Administration, when the district court has remanded a Social Security disability case for further proceedings and benefits are awarded on remand. *McGraw v. Barnhart*, 450 F.3d 493 (10th Cir. 2006). 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A) provides that a court may award “a reasonable fee . . . not in excess of 25 percent of the . . . past due benefits” awarded to the claimant. The fee is payable “out of, and not in addition to, the amount of [the] past-due benefits.” Section 406(b)(1)(A) does not replace contingency fee agreements between Social Security claimants and their counsel. Instead, that section requires the district court to review contingency fee agreements as an “independent check” to assure that the agreement yields a reasonable result. *Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789, 807, 122 S.Ct. 1817, 1828, 152 L.Ed.2d 996 (2002). Section 406(b) provides a boundary that agreements are unenforceable to the extent that they provide for fees exceeding 25 percent of the past-due benefits. *Id.*

In determining whether a fee resulting from a contingency fee contract is reasonable, it is appropriate to adjust the attorney’s recovery based on the character of the representation and the results the representation achieved. A reduction is in order if the attorney is responsible for delay, so the attorney will not profit from the accumulation of past-due benefits while the case is pending in court. In addition, if the benefits are large in comparison to the amount of time counsel spent on the case, the fee award may be

adjusted. *Id.* 535 U.S. at 808, 122 S.Ct. at 1828. Further, the burden to prove the fee is reasonable is placed upon the attorney seeking the fee. *Id.* at n.17.

Plaintiff and counsel entered into a contract, [Dkt. 33-2], which is a contingency fee arrangement that provides if the attorney prevails before the federal court on Plaintiff's behalf, and Plaintiff is awarded benefits by the Social Security Administration, Plaintiff agrees to pay counsel a fee for federal court work equal to 25% of the past due benefits.

The undersigned concludes that the requested fee award of \$7,785.00 which is 25% of Plaintiff's past due benefit award as reflected in the record submitted is reasonable. That award comports with the contract between counsel and Plaintiff and is within the statutory limits of §406(b). The fee yields an hourly rate of approximately \$452.62 per hour for 17.2 hours of work performed before the district court, which does not amount to a windfall. Often a fee recovery in a percentage-based contingency fee contract will be higher than the fee produced by a straight hourly rate agreement. That circumstance serves to induce attorneys to risk providing legal services in cases where they may not be paid. And finally, when the amount of the EAJA fee award, \$3,807.40, is returned to Plaintiff in accordance with *Weakley v. Brown*, 803 F.2d 575, 580 (10th Cir. 1986), the net result is an out-of-pocket payment from Plaintiff of \$3,977.60 which is 12.77% of her past due benefits.

Plaintiff's Attorney's Motion for an Award of Attorney Fees Under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) and Fed.R.Civ.P. 60(b)(6), [Dkt. 33], is GRANTED as follows:

Counsel is awarded \$7,785.00 to be paid from Plaintiff's past due benefits being withheld by the Commissioner for attorney fees. In accordance with *Weakley v. Brown*, 803 F.2d 575, 580 (10th Cir. 1986), upon receipt of payment, counsel is required to refund \$3,807.40 to Plaintiff, which is the amount of the EAJA awards.

SO ORDERED this 4th day of May, 2016.


FRANK H. McCARTHY
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE